MADRAS COURIER.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

VOLUME XXVII. TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1812. NUMBER 1398.

NABOB'S DEBTS.

The Commissioners hereby give notice that from and after Monday the 17th August next, they will proceed to the consideration of the following claims, viz.

Nos.

424 Messrs. Harington and Co. Assignees of A[illegible] Paupiah Bramin, 3 Bonds, viz. one dated 1st Jumadee oossan[illegible] 1201 Hijree, for Pagodas 88,000 of the Nabob Wallajah, and one dated 1st Jumadee oossanee 1211 Hijree for Pagodas 85,000, and the balance of a Bond dated 13th July 1798, of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for money lent. Principal, Pags. 2,65,775 21 [illegible]

Aggregate Sterling Amount. l. 160,558 12 3

435 Avadaunum Paupiah Bramin, 4 Bonds of the [illegible] Wallajah, viz. [illegible] Suffur 1200 Hijree for Pagodas 1,50,000; 25th Suffur 1200 Hijree for Pagodas 10,000; 25th Suffur 1204 Hijree for Pagodas 50,0[illegible] and 15th Showal 1206 Hijree for Pagodas 52,000, for money lent. Pagodas 2,62,000. l. 190,650 10

436 Avadaunum Paupiah Bramin, 3 Obligations of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, viz. a Bond 1st July 1801, for Pagodas 80,394 11 0 for money lent; Craruamah for 3 Bonds of Hussun ul Mulk, namely 12th June 1798 for Pagodas 1,00,000; 13th July 179[illegible] for Pagodas 1,00 000, and same date for Pagodas 79 548 for money lent on account of the Kist for Arcot and Bond 20th January 1798 for Pagodas 10,000, being money paid to Alexander Binny for arrears of pay due to him by the Nabob. Pagodas 3,69,942 11 [illegible]

l. 1,86,495 14

437 Avadaunum Paupiah Bramin claims on the following Bonds of and for the balances on four accounts with, the Rajah of Vencatagherry, viz. a Bond for Pagodas 21,223; [illegible] for Pagodas 12,230; a Do. for Pagodas 4,565 and a Do. for Pagodas 5000. An Interest account on 2 Bonds due Pagodas 11,615, Balance of a grain account Pagodas 2,232, Balance of a [illegible]kha Pagodas 2,341, and Balance on Peluchurla [illegible]das 400. The payment of which Bonds and Balances was guaranteed by a Craruamah of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to Paupiah Dubash bearing date the [illegible] Rubbee ul aval 1204 Hijree, Pa[illegible]6

l. [illegible]

438 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornie[illegible] [illegible] Bhutt, Nephew and Administrat[illegible] [illegible]wany Shunker Bhutt, deceased, Bond 18th [illegible] of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent.

Pagodas 74,930. l. 61[illegible]

439 Messrs. Colt, Hart, and Weston, At[illegible] Ramchunder Bhutt, Nephew and Administrat[illegible] Bhowany Shunker Bhutt, Bond 15th Shaban 1[illegible] Hijree of the Nabob Wallajah for Cash advanced.

Pagodas 50,000. l. 33,356 13[illegible]

440 Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston, Attornies and Assignees of Khata Vellub Doss, Bond 13th July 17[illegible] of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for Cash advanced.

Pagodas 58,000. l. 32,193 2 [illegible]

S. T. GOAD,
F. FAUQUIER.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1812.

APPOIN[illegible]

Lieutenant Cameron, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry and Lieutenant La Page, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed under the immediate superintendence and direction of the Mathematical Instructor of the Military Institution, until further orders.

Lieutenant Preston, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Patrick Agnew, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment of foot, to be Fort Adjutant and Paymaster of Details at Poonamalee, vice Cramer, resigned.

Lieutenant James Harrison, to be Quarter Master of the Squadron of Horse Artillery, vice Mackintosh [illegible].

Ensign Mitford, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. will join the detachment of that Corps now at the Presidency, and proceed with it to the head-quarters of the Battalion.

Ensign Lee, of the 8th Regiment of N. I. is appointed to the Military Institution, and will join the Class of 1812-14, immediately.

On Sunday morning, arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Astell, Captain James Hay, from Portsmouth the 10th March and Johann[illegible] the 21st June.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Adair,—Messrs. J. Swiney,—G. Robinson,—J. Briscoe, R. W. Carcardine,—G. Cracklan,—S. Swiney,—P. S. Hewett,—R. Roxburgh,—J. Watson,—T. Lawrie,—H. Pigott,—H. Naires,—John Lockhart,—R. Canter,—James Low,—James Forest,—H. Wilson,—J. Favell, and R. Walch.

On Saturday last, sailed the Ship Mary Ann, Captain N. Bissav, for Manilla.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Palacio and Child,—Joseph Andrew Palacio, Esq.—Captain Sabino Slado, and the Officers of the Spanish Ship Nossa Senhora de la Paz.

The fleet lately arrived spoke a ship at Sea, which informed them, that a fleet of the enemy had sailed either from Rochfort or L'Orient on the 10th of March—the squadron is stated to consist of four sail of the line, four frigates and some Transports with troops on board, their destination of course could not be ascertained.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—At St. Thome, on the 16th instant, after a painful and lingering illness of several months, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth Askin aged 43 years.—Her loss is sincerely felt by her afflicted husband, children and a large circle of friends.

At Trichinopoly, on the 8th instant, the infant Son of the Reverend Mr. Pohle.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, the 27th instant, Mr Morgan [illegible] Blandford, to Miss Elizabeth Watts.

On Friday, at St John's Church, Mr. James Horsburgh, to Mrs Harriet Bruce.

BIRTHS.—Lately, at the Botanical Garden, the Lady of William Roxburgh, Esq M. D of a son.

On Monday, the Lady of Capt. Joseph Hodges, of Twins—a Boy and Girl.

At Tipperah, on Tuesday the 23d instant, the Lady of William Paton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Rungpore, on the 2[illegible] ultimo, the Lady of David Darling, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday, Mr. Joseph Masters, Organist.

On Friday morning, after a severe and painful illness of many months, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Eliza Porter.

On the 11th ultimo, on board the Honorable Company's ship Surry, on the passage from Bengal to Madras, Charles Whalley, Esq. an Attorney of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, Clerk to the Hon. the Chief Justice, and Attorney for Paupers.

At Rungpore, on the [illegible]3th current, Capt. Charles Eyre Marsh, Esq. a Gentleman distinguished for splendid talent and eminent personal worth.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday the 25th of June Captain H. G. A. Taylor, Commissary of Bazars, to the Hyderabad Subsidiary forces, to Miss Eliza Maughan, second daughter of Captain T. Maughan.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.—At Point de Galle, on the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. Geo. Bisset, William Henry Hooper, Esq. Collector of that Station, to Miss Gibson, Daughter of W. C. Gibson, Esq. Master Attendant at the same place.

BIRTH.—At Colombo, on the 23d of June, the Lady of Wm. Moir, Esq Paymaster of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment, was safely delivered of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 25th ultimo, the youngest Son of Mr. Spear, aged 14th months.

At Colombo, early in the morning of the 27th ult. Joseph Smitz, Esq. Agent for Salt—this Gentleman had been in the employ of the Dutch, and afterwards English Government on this Island upwards of 25 years.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1812.

FORT WILLIAM,—JUNE 25, 1812.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

An Error having inadvertently occurred in the Statement officially transmitted to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by his Excellency Vice Admiral the Honorable R. Stopford, under date the 28th of August 1811, relative to the Operations in the Batteries erected against the enemy's entrenchments at Meister Cornelis, on the Island of Java previous to the glorious and successful assault on the 26th of August; the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Letter from the Adjutant General, with its enclosures, containing an authentic correction of that Error, be published for general information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq.
Chief Sec. to Government.

SIR,

The enclosed, Papers, forwarded to me by the Acting Commandant of Artillery, having been laid before the Commander in Chief, I have received his Excellency's Commands to transmit them to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. The Commander in Chief doubts not but his Lordship in Council will feel disposed, in justice to the Detachments of the Royal, Bengal, and Madras Artillery, employed at the reduction of Java, to authorize due publicity being given to the authentic Statement, which the error in Admiral Stopford's dispatch, as reported in the News-Papers has called forth from the respectable and meritorious officer, who commanded the Artillery on the above important occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office,
Presidency of Fort William,
June 19, 1812.

To Lieutenant Colonel G. H. FAGAN,

SIR,

Lieutenant Colonel Caldwell, having signified to me his desire, that the accompanying letter be submitted to the perusal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, I have the honor to forward it to you for the purpose.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. HORSFORD,
Col. Artillery.

Fort William, June 18, 1812.

To Colonel HORSFORD,
Acting Commandant of Artillery.

SIR,

Having read, in the public prints, an Official Letter said to have been written by Admiral Stopford, J. W. Croker, Esq. I beg permission to correct, a mistatement therein set forth. The Admiral writes, that "previous to this important and decisive advantage, "the General had caused Batteries to be erected, consisting of 20-18 Pounders, which were entirely manned by 500 Seamen, from His Majesty's Ships under [illegible] command. The Admiral further observes, "the "enemy was enabled to bring 34 heavy guns, 18, 24 "and 32-Pounders, to bear on our batteries, but from "the superior and well directed fire kept up by the "British seamen, the enemy's guns were occasionally "silenced, and on the evening of the 25th, completely "so, &c. &c." It would appear from those paragraphs, that the batteries were served by seamen alone and that no other description of men were employed on that service; but the papers annexed will sufficiently shew, that, besides the seamen, there were regular details of artillery-men, under their proper officers, furnished from the detachments of the Royal, Bengal and Madras Artillery.

It may be proper to state, that there were four distinct batteries opposed to the enemy's works, viz:—

No. 1 12 Iron 18 Pounders,
— 2 8 ditto 18 ditto,

TOTAL 20 Iron 18 Pounders,

No. 3. 4 Eight-inch Mortars,
No. 4. 3 Ditto Howitzers,
— 5. 2 Five and a half ditto Howitzers.

As far therefore as relates to the number of guns employed, Admiral Stopford's statement is right; but I must beg leave to correct that part of the Admirals account, he says the 20 Iron 18-Pounders "were entirely manned by seamen," and where he speaks in the following Paragraph:—"From the superior and well "directed fire kept up by the British seamen, the "enemy's guns were occasionally silenced, and on the "evening of the 25th, completely so."

The truth is, the Seamen under their own Officers, were principally employed in dragging the guns into the Batteries; which service they performed with the wonted bravery and exertion peculiar to British Sailors; they assisted also under their own Officers in serving the guns when put into the Battery; but they were not the only men who served the guns, as the nation, ignorant of this fact, and reading the dispatch of the Admiral, would be led to imagine.—They assisted the Artillery details, and ably assisted them, but the 20 guns placed in the Batteries were not as asserted in Admiral Stopford's letter "*entirely manned by*" the Seamen of the Royal Navy; nor was "the *superior* "and well directed fire kept up by the British Seamen" by which "the Enemy's Guns were occasionally silen"ced, and on the evening of the 25th, completely so," without a full and fair participation with the Royal, Bengal, and Madras Artillery, on that memorable Service.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) A. CALDWELL,
Lieut. Col.
Beng. Arty.

FORT WILLIAM,
June 18, 1812.

Extract General Orders, Weltervreeden, 20th August 1811.

Admiral Stopford having had the goodness to dispatch a body of Seamen, to aid in the present Service, they are attached to the Artillery duties, and with that Corps will place the Guns in the Batteries when they are ready to receive them.

The Artillery, on the 20th of August, was posted nearly as follows: although from Casualties and other circumstances, afterwards alterations were made by removing Officers, from one Battery to another.

Captain Napier, Royal Artillery Commanding the Batteries.

18 Pr. Battery, No. 1, 12 Guns	18 Pr. Battery, No. 2, 8 Guns
Captain Richard,	Captain Smith, Comanding.
——— Dundas,	Lieut. Munroe, Madras Artillery.
Lieut. Colebrooke,	Lieut. Farrington.
——— Ralfe,	
Of the Bengal Artillery, 36 Men	Of the Royal Artillery, 18 Men
Do. Royal do 36 —	Do. Bengal do. 30 —
Seamen 96 —	Seamen, 64 —
Lascars, Madras 18 —	Madras Lascars, 12 —
Do Bengal, 18 —	Bengal do. 12 —
38 inch Howitzer Battery.	4-8-inch Mortars.
Captain Faithful, Commanding.	Capt. Byers, Commanding.
Lieutenant Scott,	Lieut. Patton,
Of the Bengal Artillery, 18 Men	Of the Royal Artillery, 19 Men
Seamen 18 —	Seamen, 24 —
Bengal Lascars, 12 —	Madras Lascars. 16 —

2 Howitzer Battery in the rear of the right hand Battery, to fire across the River.

Lieutenant Harris, Commanding.

Of Bengal Artillery Golundauze, 12 Men.
Of Seamen, 20 ditto.

Total employed.	Officers	Eng. Art.	Goldz.	Gun Lars.
	11	157	12	88

Remains after this Allotment.

	Officers	Eng. Art.	Goldz
Bengal Artillery.	3	64	84

The Bengal Artillery who are not told off to the Batteries, are immediately to relieve the details of Royal and Bengal Artillery, now with the advance; all other detachments with Light Field Ordnance to be withdrawn, and the Guns with their Ammunition Carts drawn up in front of the Barracks at present occupied by the Artillery at Weltervreeden.

Officers in Command of Batteries will immediately provide themselves with correct Returns of the Stores, &c for the service of their Guns, Mortars, or Howitzers, to enable them to ascertain that every thing is complete.

Returns of expenditures of ammunition to be sent by twelve o'clock each day. Artillery after orders.

An Officer from each Battery to proceed immediately to the advanced posts to examine their Guns and Mortars, &c.

The Horse Artillery will furnish the guard over the park until further orders.

The following is a Return of Killed and Wounded on the Battery Duties from the 21st to the storming of Cornelis, on the 26th August.

	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Rank and File, including Gun Lascars.
KILLED.				
Royal Artillery,............	0	1	0	1
Bengal Artillery,............	0	0	1	3
Madras Artillery,............	0	0	0	0
Total Killed.	0	1	1	4
WOUNDED.				
Royal Artillery,............	0	1	0	8
Bengal Artillery,............	1	0	0	16
Madras Artillery,............	0	1	0	0
Total Wounded.	1	2	0	24

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED.

Lieutenant Patton, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant Fireworker Farnaby, Bengal ditto.

WOUNDED.

Captain Richards, Bengal Artillery.
Lieutenant Colebrooke, Royal ditto.
Lieutenant Munro, Madras ditto.

(Signed) A. CALDWELL,
Lieut. Col. Bengal Artillery.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 15, 1812.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind that part of the General Order of the 24th October 1809, which relates to the Passage Money authorized to be drawn on account of Officers resigning or dismissed from the Service of His Majesty or Honorable Company, and ordered to proceed to Europe, and to establish the following Regulation.

All Officers circumstanced as above, will be provided with a passage on one of the Honorable Company's Ships, and allowed to sleep in the steerage, and an arragement will be made by the Marine Board for their accommodation at the Third Mate's Table, to whom the sum of Sicca Rupees 868 6 9, will be paid on that account.

The Bills for Passage Money at the above rate, will be discharged by the Pay-Master at the Presidency, after being duly audited.

JUNE 20, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, to be Superintending Engineer at Prince of Wales's Island, in the room of Brevet Major Mount, who is permitted at his own request to resign that situation.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

On Tuesday, Mr. William Scott was sworn in, and admitted an Attorney and Proctor of the Supreme Court, and was also appointed Clerk to the Chief Justice, vice Mr. C. Whalley, deceased.

Yesterday, Mr. Richard Cracraft, was sworn in, and appointed Attorney for Paupers, *vice* Mr. C. Whalley, deceased.

MADRAS COURIER.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE PILOT,—March 6, 1812.

The unfortunate Benjamin Walsh was last night expelled the House of Commons on the Motion of Mr. Bankes, and a new writ immediately ordered for the election of a Member in his place for the borough of *Wootton Bassett* Mr. Walsh could not summon resolution to attend, and sent a letter to the Speaker, which that Gentleman read to the House, notifying that fact, and intreating the House to proceed on the animadversion due to his crime, which he did not attempt to palliate. Sir A. Pigott, Mr. Hume, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lambe, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Elliot, opposed the Motion on the ground that the offence with which Mr. Walsh had been charged was not legally made out, and that the argument of moral turpitude was too general to be applied in this case only. The moral turpitude of Mr. Walsh was, however, considered too great to allow him to remain in the exercise of so great a public trust, as that of a Representative of the People, or to allow the other Representatives to sit and associate with him. There were a few precedents also sufficiently in point to warrant the expulsion. But the determination of the House has, we understand, given rise to another question of moral turpitude, which we hope will be adjusted without the interposition of the House, although the propriety of the removal of the grounds of it would be well worthy of consideration, at a time when an individual instance of baseness is conceived to call indispensably for so severe an animadversion. The new question to which we allude consists of several minor questions. It is this: Mr. Walsh's seat being understood to be a purchased one, is there an obligation in the seller, by the law which is called "honour among thieves," to return to him a fair proportion of the purchase-money? or, is the person about to be elected to give a consideration for the short seat, a dissolution being in due course very near, to Mr. Walsh, instead of the proprietor of the borough? Or, is Mr. Walsh to be allowed to name his successor? Or, is the borough proprietor to have his second disposal of his seat as a free gift from the House of Commons, in consideration for his public services in sending such worthy Members to take care of the public money and that of their friends? Or, is it more equitable to assign it to Sir T. Plomer, as a partial indemnity for his loss? Or, have the Assigness under Walsh's bankruptcy a lien upon it, as part of the assets accruing to them for the benefit of the creditors? Amidst all these questions, we must confess we see no step, or conscientious course, but to sell the seat to the highest bidder; not by public auction, for that may give scandal, but privately, as seats are sold now, and to pay the money into Chancery, to be adjudged by Lord Eldon, after mature deliberation, to the person or persons best entitled in equity. If charity could be allowed to interfere we would suggest the propriety of Lord Castlereagh's giving, or getting, a Writership for one of the young Walsh's, or some other person to be named by Mr. Walsh, who, in addition to the short term of Mr. Walsh's original tenure, which, *in honour*, is still unexpired, may be bound to find a seat for the person to be [illegible] the Noble Lord, for such f[illegible]ner term as may amount to the full value of a Writership, in regular parliamentary barter, as settled in the Earl of Clancarty's case.

Mr. Hase read yesterday morning at the Stock Exchange the following proposal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for raising 6,789,625l. by Navy Five per Cent. Annuities in addition to the sum of 5,131,700l subscribed in Exchequer Bills, to be funded in the month of February last, making together 12,221,325l. which is the whole sum proposed to be sun ed in Five per Cent. Stock during the present year.

Every subscriber of the Exchequer Bills, funded as above-mentioned, is to be entitled to contribute a further sum, at the rate of 125l. for every 100l. contributed, 108l. in Five per Cent Stock, to be added to the Stock created by the above subscription, and to bear interest from the 5th Jan. 1812.

Payments on each 100l. subscribed to be made as follows:—

1812, March 13,	payment of......	£10
April 24,	ditto..................	10
May 15,	ditto..................	10
June 26,	ditto..................	10
July 24,	ditto..................	10
Aug. 28,	ditto..................	10
Sept. 25,	ditto..................	10
Oct. 16,	ditto..................	10
Nov. 27,	ditto..................	10
Dec. 31,	ditto..................	10

A discount to be allowed of four per cent. on the whole money advanced beyond the instalments in the usual manner.

Exchequer Bills dated between the 1st March, 1811, and 14th February, 1812, both inclusive, with the interest due thereon, will be received in payment of the contribution.

A book will be opened at the Bank for receiving the subscriptions of those who may chuse to avail themselves of the option; and it will remain open for that purpose from Monday, the 9th March, to Monday, 16th of the present month, both inclusive.

If the parties to whom the offer is hereby given do not subscribe the whole sum of 6,789,625l. it is to be understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be at liberty to come to the public at large, or to raise such sum as may be wanting to complete the said sum of 6,789,625l. in any other manner.

The discount on payment in full is 2l. 17s —Five per Cents were done at 91¾ —New Subscriptions at 1¼ per cent. premium.

THE NEWS,—March 1, 1812.

The following is a more correct account of the recent changes in the Police Establishment of the Metropolis, than has yet appeared:—

Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Birnie are appointed Police Magistrates, the former at Shadwell, vice Capper, the latter at Union-Hall, vice Hicks; Mr. Baker is removed from Hatton-garden to Marlborough-street, vice Brodie deceased; Mr. Plestow from Whitechapel to Queen-square, vice Pye, resigned; Mr. Capper, from Shadwell to Hatton-garden, vice Baker; Mr. Hicks, from Union-hall to Whitechapel, vice Plestow.

It is worthy of observation that only *four English County Members* appear to have voted with Ministers in the Division on the appointment of Col. M'Mahon to the office of Paymaster of Widows' Pensions; the four were—Mr. Chute, of Hampshire; Mr. Lygon, of Worcestershire; Mr. Lethbridge, of Somersetshire; and Lord Percy, Member for Northumberland.

A new Hoax.—Bonaparte Father of Three Sons.—A Frenchman, who lately quitted Paris, relates the following curious anecdote:—"Immediately after her divorce, Josephine declared herself pregnant, and was delivered of a son in August, 1810, at Lausanne, in Switzerland. The child was seized by some agents of Savary, the Police Minister, and has disappeared with them. A proces verbal, with the particulars of this event, was sent by Josephine's order to Fouche; and, being intercepted, occasioned the fall of this favourite. The present Empress, instead of one son, was delivered of twins, both boys. He who seemed less healthy was seized by Napoleon himself, but whether to be destroyed at once, or to be preserved as a future recruit for the Bonaparte dynasty, was not known to any body but to his father, and perhaps to Savary, the perpetator of all Bonaparte's cruel deeds, and the confidant of most of his dark and secret enormities. It is also said, that in a dispute with the Empress, the Queen of Holland told her to her face, *that her baby, King of Rome, was not the true heir of the throne of France,* Josephine having an elder son, at whose birth she herself was present." This anecdote, according to our narrator, finds believers in all persons in France, who detest Bonaparte, and who constitute the great majority of the French nation.—*(Morning Post).*

Whilst the Society for educating the Poor, according to the principles of the Established Church, are employed in little else than procuring subscriptions to the amount of many thousands, and in *puffing* their good and patriotic intentions through the *Morning Post* and other Papers, Lancaster's system is silently, but steadily, pursuing its cour[illegible] Schools upon his plan are spreading [illegible]elves in every part. One has lately been [illegible]ished in Spitalfields, where children of [illegible]y denomination are taught to read and wri[illegible] and the first principles of religion, for [illegible] *shillings* a-year. Thus for a guinea may three children experience one of the greatest blessings of human life—*education* Whilst the Bishops are talking—Lancaster is acting.

One only of the City Representatives, Mr. Combe, voted against Colonel M'Mahon's sinecure.

The Catholic Board met in Dublin on Saturday last, J. J. Burke, Esq in the Chair, and appointed a Committee of eleven to prepare an Address to the Prince Regent, in conformity with the Resolution of the late Aggregate Meeting. The Board agreed to a Resolution for calling another Aggregate Meeting, for the purpose of considering the most effectual means of bringing the Catholic cause before both Houses of Parliament. Another Meeting of the Board was fixed to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare the Address to the Prince Regent, and to make the necessary arrangements for the Aggregate Meeting, which was to be held yesterday.

Lord Castlereagh in his speech on Thursday evening in defence of his acceptance of office, concluded by professing that he was, and ever would be, a disciple of that renowned and heaven-born Minister Mr. Pitt. Let us review a few of the advantages Britain has derived from that great man during his government: the bulwarks of British Freedom were subverted; the ancient Nobility degraded; the poor additionally depressed, and the middling classes of society annihilated; popular assemblies prohibited, and the sources of corruption deepened and enlarged. Paper was substituted for gold, and real opulence transmitted into imaginary wealth. He doubled the price of provisions; tripled the amount of poor rates and taxes; added three hundred millions to the national debt; and sacrificed two hundred thousand Britons in "*just and necessary wars.*" He assisted in the subversion of the balance of power; witnessed the destruction of every Ally he obtained; and survived the overthrow of Flanders, Holland, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, Austria, Italy, and the Germanic Empire. France, during his Administration, has risen from the "verge and very gulf of bankruptcy" to wealth; doubled her reputation—quadrupled her revenue—and nearly obtained the empire of the world.—Such is a specimen of those incalculable *blessings* procured to the Nation by the exercise of those talents of the "Heaven born Minister," whom the *illustrious* Castlereagh has chosen for his model!!!

Extract of a Letter from Palermo, dated Jan. 29.—"An English brig was sent to Uslica last week, to bring over Principe:—and it was thought he would have made a triumphal entry, returning from his banishment, but his *Excellency* was *smuggled on shore at day light!* the other Barons are coming to the capital from their different *dens, by land*. There is no sort of enthusiasm among this people, and they are as *supine* as *ignorant* of all public matters; nor do I see any prospect of political or civil improvement in such an execrable Government; we take no step to ameliorate the situations of the people, and I fear all that has been done will not afford any permanet advantage either to Sicily or England. I see no improvement any sort [illegible]e I was here twelve years a[illegible] Every art[illegible] living has i[illegible] —beggars [illegible]zzaroni [illegible]ore [illegible] Bread is a p[illegible] or [illegible]he streets are fil[illegible]ed with lazy [illegible] [illegible] Barons continue [illegible] starve themsel[illegible] ome, that they may mak[illegible] a shew on the Ma[illegible] and punt at the con[illegible]verzationes! It is [illegible] generally believed th[illegible] the Q—— has labou[illegible]r some time past un[illegible]der mental derangeme[illegible] hich they say is pro[illegible]duced by an excessive [illegible]f laudanum; a[illegible] present she is living at a [illegible] near town, a[illegible] we hear nothing of her—t[illegible] —— is *breathing* the *fine air* of the *Co'le* [illegible] *Favorita*, an[illegible] amusing himself with the sp[illegible] of the field[illegible] As to the Vicar-General, he is a q[illegible] thickhead[illegible]ed sort of fellow, and I da[illegible] s[illegible] is old, if his *mama* will let him [illegible] for politics."

The following curious definition of *Ecclesiastical* [illegible] was given a few days ago in the High Court of Delegates, now sitting on a cause fo[illegible] defamation:—

Mr Justice Le Blanc.—Is justification admitted in your Court?

Dr. Swabey.—The contrary, my Lord; if it were even a common woman against whom defamatory words were spoken, the law holds them to be against *good manners and the bond of charity*.

The real or imaginary marriage of Lord M—l—ps, eldest son of Earl C—l—dly, to a *Sicilian* Lady of great beauty, has superseded all the gossip in the female world, about M[illegible] Wellesly Pole and Miss Tilney Long, as "flat, stale, and hitherto unprofitable!"—This young Nobleman, in his trip to the Mediterranean touched at *Gibraltar*, and having a warm youthful heart, susceptible of soft impressions, he had scarcely ascended the Rocks before he fell over head & ears in love with the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Gen. C—pb—l, and instantly proposed for her. Her father, though flattered by the proposal, honorably declared that he could not receive his Lordship as so professed an admirer of his daughter, without the approbation of Earl C—l—dly. The wind soon chopping round fair for *Sicily*, Lord M. re-embarked, and reached that second *Cyprus* in a few days; when a transfer of his affections is said to have been immediately made to a *Sicilian Belle* of exquisite beauty, whose [illegible]y stipulation, in return for her fair hand, was one of a *religion* kind—to which her noble and ardent [illegible] as report goes, instantly assented. There are, however, two sides of this latter story; and it is but right to state, that the *marriage* and *renunciation* are positively denied at C—l—dly House.

Mrs. *Harriet Magnes* alias Mrs. *Harriet Voice*, who has attracted so much public notice by stealing the child of a Mr. Dellow, is again to appear in a Court of Justice, having been committed to Winchester gaol to take her trial at the ensuing Assizes, on the charge of having two husbands.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, March 1.

The following is an account of the total amount of Taxes, &c. applicable to the public service in the last three years, after deducting the charges upon the Consolidated Fund viz.—

The 5th of Jan. 1810.	£27,748,307	6
The 5th of Jan. 1811,	30,115,940	19
The 5th of Jan. 1812,	26,880,5[illegible]1	17

Under the embarrassment of the Spanish Government for their lost King, a new candid[illegible] has made his appearance; the Portuguese Princess Maria Teresa, who is married to the Infant of Spain, D. Pedro Carlos, has been delivered of a son in the Brazils, and for this happy event, illuminations, discharges of artillery and other demonstrations of joy were to take place at Lisbon, in consequence of a public order.

The principal grievance which the Roman Catholics both of Great Britain and of Ireland complain, is their exclusion from seats in the Legislature.—By the Statutes of Charles, and William and Mary, it is required that all Peers and Members of Parliament, shall take the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, before they can sit or vote in either House:—to the oath of Allegiance the Catholics are most willing to subscribe, but to the oath of Supremacy they refuse their assent;—this oath first requires them to abjure the "damnable doctrine, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope, may be deposed and murdered by their own subjects:"—the Catholics have no objection to subscribe to this; but to the second part of the oath, which requires them to declare, [illegible] "no foreign person, Prelate or State, [illegible] any power, jurisdiction, pre-eminence, [illegible]uthority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, with[illegible] this realm," they object, because it inter[illegible] with the first principle of their religion, [illegible]h is the acknowledgement of the Pope as head of the Catholic Church.

[illegible]eservation from Lightning.—Dr. Davy, in [illegible]ourth lecture at the Royal Institution, re[illegible]mends the following means of escaping the [illegible]ructive effects of the electrical fluid during [illegible] under storm. He observed that in coun[illegible]s where thunder storms are frequent and [illegible]ent, a walking cane might be fitted with a [illegible]l or iron rod to draw out at each end, one [illegible] which might be stuck into the ground, and [illegible] other end elevated eight or nine feet above [illegible] surface. The person who apprehends dan[illegible] should fix the cane and lie down a few [illegible]ds distant from it; by this simple apparatus [illegible] lightning would descend down the wire [illegible]o the earth, and secure him from injury.

LONDON,—March 2, 1812.

[illegible]ome more American Papers yesterday came [illegible]and. The true American Pa[illegible] Mr. John [illegible]dolph, has made a speech relative to the [illegible]ys of the warlike party in Canada—views [illegible]ch, if attempted to be carried into execution [illegible] cannot fail to involve the United States in [illegible]barrassments in those quarters where they [illegible] most vulnerable, and for which no success [illegible] Canada could afford them any compensation.

[illegible] is said that Admiral Sawyer is ordered to [illegible] of the American Coast.

[illegible]ccounts from Hamburgh, of the 20th ult. [illegible], that the French had assembled an im[illegible]e number of small craft in the Ems and [illegible], supposed for some secret expedition.

[illegible]neral of Major-General Craufurd.—[illegible] Wellington, to testify the high sense of [illegible] Gen. Craufurd's great and distinguished [illegible]s and services, determined that he should [illegible]tered in the breach which he had so ably [illegible] heroically assaulted, as the highest honour [illegible]uld confer upon him. The light division [illegible]bled before St. Francisco Convent, where [illegible] late beloved Commander lay, at twelve [illegible]k, on the 25th of January. The 5th divi[illegible] [illegible]ned the road from thence to the breach. [illegible] of the brigade of guards, of the [illegible] of the 3d, 4th, and 5th divisions, [illegible]ellington, and the whole of the [illegible] his Staff; Marshal Beresford, and [illegible]aguese, moved in the mournful [illegible] He was borne to his place of rest [illegible]lders of the brave men whom he [illegible] led to victory. The field officers of the light [illegible]ision officiated as pall-bearers; Major Gen. [illegible] Stewart (Adjutant Gen.) was chief mourn[illegible]r, attended by Captain W. Campbell, and Lieutenants Wood and Shawe, Aides-de-Camp to their late glorious Commander, and by the staff of the light division.

The Prince Regent has sent one of the vacant Blue Ribbands to Dublin, to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

Mr Cullen Smith retires from the Foreign Office as Under Secretary of State, in consequence of the resignation of the Marquis Wellesley.

February 28.

[illegible] Bonaparte has in lieu of the Dutch Order of the Union, created an Imperial Order [illegible] the *Re-Union*, the crosses a[illegible] decorations of which are destined to reward the services of the Great Officers of the State, Judges, and the Civil Officers of the Empire. It is composed of 200 grand crosses, 1000 Commanders, and 10,000 Knights. The Duke of Cadore has been nominated Grand Chancellor, and M. Vander Goes Van Dixland, Grand Treasurer. Half a million of francs have been granted towards its endowment. The Oath binds the individual to be faithful to the Emperor and to the Dynasty.

It is said that a proposition has been received from the French Government, for the exchange of prisoners, on a basis less objectionable than that before suggested from the same quarter.

On Wednesday Captain Jenkins, of the City [illegible] London, and Captain Gledstanes, of the Sir William Bensley, took leave, previously to departing for Madras and China.

An Evening Paper says,—"It has been intimated to us from a respectable quarter, that one great benefit, at least, is likely to result to the State, as well as a great satisfaction to the public mind, from the appointment of Mr. Perceval to be Chief Minister of the Unrestricted [illegible]y with the full confidence of the Prince. [illegible] to which we allude is the immediate rest[illegible]f an illustrious female, who has lived a [illegible] in retirement, to her rank and station [illegible] and in her illustrious family. Mr. Perce[illegible]ing been, as every body recollects, that in[illegible] counsel in a much-ta[illegible] great *delicacy*; which took place a [illegible] since, was peculiarly qualified to meditate this happy union: and we confess, that if he has really accomplished it, much of the regret that we felt upon seeing the best hopes of the country frustrated by his sole appointment, will be removed by seeing so great a blessing conferred on the nation by his hands."

MADRAS COURIER.

It is said the Earl of Yarmouth will soon make a journey to Paris, for the purpose of bringing over his children, who have been resident in that city ever since the Peace, with their mother the Countess.

The rolls of parchment employed in preparing the marriage articles, conveyances and other deeds, in preparation for the expected union of Miss Tilney Long and Mr. Wellesley Pole, are sufficiently numerous and bulky to load a cart. The settlement for the separate use of the Lady is said to be 11,000l. for pin-money, with an addition of 6000l, in the case of a separation.

The beautiful and accomplished Miss Eden, neice of Lord Au[illegible]kland, will shortly be led to the H[illegible]er by the gallant Captain Graham [illegible]

SIN[illegible]ONSPIRACY.—At the Old Bailey on Tue[illegible], Eleanor and Ann Weston were tried, for conspiring together with a person unknown, to charge a manufacturer at Birmingham, named Thompson, with felony. The indictment farther stated, that the defendants had procured a third person unknown, to marry Eleanor Weston, purporting to have been the prosecutor. It appeared that the proscutor, who had been a married man, residing at Birmingham, had co-habited with Elenor Weston; and that a marriage took place a St. Bride's Church, on the 9th of April, 1810 betwixt the said Eleanor, and a person named Thompson. The fruits of their union was a child, which the defendant had in her arm in Court. The prosecutor positively swore that he never married E. Weston, and that the hand writing in the Register Book of Saint Brid's Church was a forgery altogether. A banker's clerk also negatived the writing in the said book; and the prosecutor's servant swore that he arrived at Birmingham on the eighth day before the marriage, and remained there 10 days. The defendant told the prosecutor on her arrival in London, that she had procured a person for 2l to marry her, in order to produce a marriage certificate when friends. She had never seen the man to whom she had been married before the solemnization, nor since. For the defendants, two gentleman swore positively that the signature of Thompson, in the register book was the hand-writing of the prosecutor and three others proved, contrary to his assertion, that he was in their company in London on the day of marriage; and one of these was [illegible] who cooked the wedding-dinner. Several of the defendant's relations, who were respectable persons, proved that he had been introduced to them by E. Weston, as her Husband, and that she shewed her mother a marriage certificate, in confirmation of such report. The trial lasted eight hours; and the defendants was *acquitted*.

An Order was received on Sunday last by the Commanding Officer of the 10th Royal Hussars, to dismiss, immediately, the foreigners who lately joined that regiment, which was carried into effect the next day.

FEBRUARY 29.

Baron Barrie, late Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo; Lieut. Col. Husson, Capt. Tuault, and M. D. Vallier, Guarde of Artillery, with two servants, arrived on Tuesday in the Brune, from Portugal, in eight days. They will be landed to-morrow, and proceed to Leeke, in Derbyshire, on their parole.

The Bacchante, Captain Hoste, is appointed to take the Duke Del Infantado and suite to Cadiz. The Bacchante proceeds to the Mediterranean.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Lord Keith hoisted his Flag on board the San Josef, 112, at Spithead, as Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, in the room of Sir Charles Cotton, dec. —Captain Pultney Malcom is appointed Captain of the fleet, vice Sir Richard King; Capt. Robert Jackson, to command the San Josef, vice McKinley; and Thomas Meek, Esq. is appointed Secretary to Lord Keith. Capt. M'Kinley retains the San Josef, until he is appointed to another command.

Sir Evan Nepean, it is said, will take his passage to Bombay in the Theban, Captain Digby.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Major Gen. Thomas Hislop was appointed Commander in Chief and Second in Council at Bombay.

The following is the New Form of Prayer, directed to be read in all Churches and Chapels, and to be continued, during his Majesty's indisposition.—

"O God, who commandest us when we are in trouble to open our hearts, and to tell our sorrows unto Thee in prayer, and dost promise to listen with compassion to our humble supplications, give us grace so to approach Thee, that we offend not in word or thought. Put away from us every impatient imagination; prevent every unworthy petition. Let not our prayers assume the language of complaint, nor our sorrows the character of despair. Upon Thee, O God, and upon the multitude of thy mercies, we repose our grief, as we rest our hope. Restore, we implore Thee, our beloved Sovereign to his Family, and to his People. whether it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom presently to remove from us this great calamity with which we are afflicted, or still to suspend it over us, dispose us, under every dispensation of thy will, patiently to adore thy inscrutable Providence, and to bless thy Holy Name for ever and ever. These prayers and supplications we humbly offer up to the [illegible] of Grace, in the name and through the [illegible] of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEBRUARY 28.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, after having in a long speech shown the pernicious effects of the Orders in Council on our own Commerce, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the state of our Trade, and the effects of the Orders in Council.

Earl Bathurst strenuously defended the measure, and opposed the motion.

Lords Holland and Lauderdale strongly reprobated the Orders, which they said had plunged the manufacturing districts into the greatest distress.

Lord Sidmouth approved of punishing the enemy by the operation of these orders.

The Marquis of Lansdowne shortly replied, and forcibly urged the increased discontent which must prevail among the mercantile and manufacturing classes, if Parliament refused to enquire into those commercial regulations to which many of them ascribed the distresses under which they laboured.

Earl Fitzwilliam adverted to the Petition lately presented to the Prince Regent by the Manufacturers of Sheffield, praying the repeal of the Orders in Council. He could state, from his own knowledge, that the manufacturers of that part of the country were suffering under the severest distresses, to which they saw no period. Their Lordships, he believed, would soon see on their table numerous Petitions to a similar effect as that presented to the Prince Regent; and he would implore them at least to give these people the satisfaction of inquiring into the causes of their sufferings, which were almost beyond endurance. It was the opinion of the Petitioners, that the Orders in Council were the causes of their distresses; and let them not, from a refusal of inquiry, have any ground to say, that there sufferings were inflicted, not by the enemy, but by the hands of their own Government

Lord Grenville briefly said, that the subject was one of the greatest importance: and when the Petitions came before them from various parts of the country, it would demand the immediate consideration of their Lordships. Whatever might have been said by the Noble Lords that night, he could scarcely think it possible that the full consideration of this subject would be opposed on the grounds of the prosperous state of the manufactures of the country *(hear!)*

The Lord Chancellor then put the question, and strangers were excluded for a considerable time, during the taking of the proxies. The numbers on the division were, for the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne—

Contents......	34—Proxies	37——	71
Not-Contents	66—Proxies	69——	133
Majority against the Motion.....			64

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 27.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Sir Thomas Turton, in a long speech, entered into a detail of the serious difficulties of our present situation. After having given a description of our different expeditions to Spain, he alluded to that to Walcheren, of which a Noble Lord, *now an accession* to Ministers, had been the projector. He was not desirous of calling to recollection the unfortunate history of that business, 11,000 men were left, at the very worst time of the year, subject to all the evils that follow from exposure to a pestilential climate. The whole of that loss might have been avoided if a Right Hon. Gentleman had, at an earlier period, come forward, and boldly and openly stated his conviction, that the Noble Lord then at the head of the war department, was not fit for his situation; but what did the Parliament do? Did they bring that Noble Lord to answer for his mismanagement, and the lamentable effects that followed from it? Far from it, they voted their approbation of his conduct—*(hear, hear!)*—and of that expedition. The Noble Lord may say that these things were mere flea bites—*(A laugh)*—and my triumph in the vote he had obtained; but the sacrifice of 11,000 men was no subject for triumph. After this vote no more was heard about the expedition, and now perhaps he would not have dwelt so much upon it, but seeing the Noble Lord sitting where he now was—*(A laugh)*—he could not help feeling an apprehension that more expeditions as honourable as that to Walcheren, were likely to be tried. The Honourable Baronet then alluded to the situation of the East India Company, contending against the policy of renenewing its charter, and after detailing our differences with America, he concluded by moving—"That the House do resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the State of the Nation."

Mr. Tighe seconded the motion. He confined his observations principally to the internal state of the country, and in allusion to the disturbances in Nottinghamshire, he said they had broken out six weeks before the meeting of Parliament, and Ministers had not noticed it till the other day; and when they should resort to measures most likely to remedy the evil, by giving facility to the conviction of offenders, they make a penalty of death, which renders it more difficult than it was before. He dreaded the consequence if this spirit should spread to Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other manufacturing towns.—He dwelt with great force on the alarming increase of paupers in Liverpool; and said, if they could find no remedy for famine but halters, Ministers must send to some wholesale market to purchase an article of such extensive necessity. These, alas! were not very blessed effects arising from the new era.

Mr. Robinson defended the measures of Ministers, and should oppose the motion.

Mr. Lambe conceived that the bare mention of the topics in discussion would suffice to shew the necessity of such Committee. He would just enumerate them—the desolate condition of trade and commerce—the perilous war in which we were engaged—the nature of our relations with America—and above all, the state of Ireland *(Hear, hear)* Surely, if there ever could be circumstances to make such a proposal necessary, it was when the country was in a state of extreme peril, and in the hands of an inefficient, divided, and distracted Ministry. *(Hear, hear)* This Ministry had been deprived of the services of Lord Wellesley, of whose statesman-like talents no doubt could be entertained however persons might differ as to the application of them. The Ministry, then, had been weakened by the resignation of this Noble Lord, and had been still more weakened by the accession of another Noble Lord.—*(Cries of hear, hear)* He meant no personal disrespect, but from the review of the past conduct of that Nobleman, the country could not form any favourable auguries of future triumphs and trophies under his administration. *(Hear, hear)*

Mr. M. Montague disapproved of the conduct of the two Noble Lords in refusing to join the Minister.—*(Hear, hear!)* He did not wish to be interrupted by the cries of hear!—and would speak shorter.—*(Hear!)*—Some gave credit to the party. Would they confide in the Gentlemen opposite?—They deluded the people with false colours, drawing out schemes from some politician he could name if he chose.—*(Loud cries of name!)*—Were *they* fit to govern the country?—*(A laugh)*—Gentlemen might laugh—but after a revolution, which was the meaning of a radical Reform, did they suppose they would dare to laugh?—*(Hear!)*—Some Gentlemen chose to speak after his Right Honourable Friend, who, by the forms, could not make a reply—*(A laugh.)*—Still to use a *pugilistic* term, they were *gluttons*, and could take a deal of beating.—*(Hear!)*—But with all their strength and skill, they had not *bottom* enough to beat his Right Hon Friend—*(Laughter)* who had for a length of time carried on the public business without the assistance of of talents—*(A laugh)*—To entertain the present motion would be detrimental to the State.

Here the cry of question was very loud, a pause of some minutes ensued, when the gallery was cleared; but on readmission we found.

Mr. Whitbread defending the conduct of the opposition. He had not been courted to accept of a place—but had he been courted, as my Lord Grenville and my Lord Grey were—"No, so help me God!" said the Honourable Gentleman, "I would rather sink ten thousand fathom deep, than make a part of any Administration, of whose principles I could not approve."—*(Hear, hear!)*—He then reverted to the appointment of Lord Castlereagh, as connected with the Catholic question. [illegible] as a sort of degradation to the Noble Lord (he said) to take a different office from that which he before held. He had been accused of incapacity before, and failure was brought home to him—but he sheltered himself under the vote of the House. He wished him joy of that vote—but would the nation wish to see him in office again who planned the Walcheren Expedition?—Would the Noble Lord lay that flattering unction to his soul?—Every man mixing in society would tell him the public opinion—It was not necessary to go into the war in the Peninsula, nor would he say "withdrawn your army;" but would it have no influence in Spain to learn, that Lord Wellesley, the brother of the great Captain at the head of our army there, whose official career, as far as our arms were concerned, had been glorious, had retired, and that a Minister had been appointed who had been so eminently unsuccessful?—The people of England would not forget too, that he had been arraigned respecting the sale of a seat in Parliament, to which he made a very gentleman-like, but not satisfactory defence. The golden dreams in which the Catholic had so long indulged, must, however, now vanish; the bright prospect which hope had illumined, was darkened by the approach of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) who was surrounded only by the dark clouds of defeat and despair, his usual attendants. If, notwithstanding this great accession, there was a man in the House who thought that the present Government was inefficient, it was his duty to vote for the appointment of this Committee. He would not at this hour trouble the House further in the hope that it would induce the Noble Lord to rise and explain the mysterious circumstances which had attended the last ten days, and if it were not satisfactory it would be an additional inducement to assenting to the motion now submitted. At present an inconsistency had been displayed by the Noble Lord wholly incompatible with the safety of the empire, if he were allowed to hold any place in its councils.

Lord Castlereagh entered into a long defence of his conduct, in joining the Administration, and in allusion to the claims of the Catholics, he said he was always a friend to the measure in principle, but always adverse to the agitation of the question in point of time; and he was still of the same opinion. *(Hear, hear, from the the Opposition)* My reason, said the Noble Lord, for inclining to this side of the House rather than to the other is, that my sentiments more nearly accord with those of my friends round me, because the wish of Gentlemen opposite is immediate and unregulated emancipation, to which it is impossible I should accede, unless indeed, I should falter most essentially in those principles which it has been, and will continue to be my pride to maintain unaltered. If, indeed, a Government of united integrity and ability should have been formed, I should have been one of the last to discountenance it, and one of the first to offer it my weak support and assistance. Thus then, I think I have stated enough to satisfy the Honourable Gentlemen opposite—*(Hear, and laughing)*—If not, I lament that their minds are not open to conviction, but this I can assure them, that I have satisfied myself—*(Hear, hear)*

Mr. Tierney expressed his happiness at hearing what were called the dry principles of the Noble Lord who had just taken his seat; they had undergone no change, and needed none, for any that were more convenient for every emergency it was difficult to devise. His principles on the Catholic question were the same, viz. a principle which allowed him upon one occasion to be for the Catholics, and on another to be against them. *(Hear, hear)* All that was known was that as Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Perceval) was doubtless happy in his assistance, for the Noble Lord had been out to grass for about a couple of years, and fresh and vigorous for action he had been now caught and brought back again to his old work *(A laugh)* The Right Hon. Member expressed his intention of supporting the motion.

Lord Temple, in defence of Lords Grenville and Grey, said, of Lord Grenville, his Lordship was allowed to say nothing, but of Lord Grey he might declare that it woule be a higher honour to any individual to follow him to retirement and privacy, than to accompany any other man to place and emolument. *(Hear, hear)* It was difficult for his Lordship to account for the late conduct of the Regent—he believed it was purposely involved in mystery; but of this he was certain, that the proposal made to the Noble Peers he had named, was intended only as a mockery, which merited, and could only receive, rejection *(Hear, hear)*.

Mr. Perceval said, in speaking of the Administration of which he was now a part, he begged leave distinctly to state, that all his colleagues, whatever shades of sentiment there might be upon particular points, concurred in this opinion, that this present time, whether from the state of the Catholics of Ireland—whether from the state of the Pope—*(Hear, hear! from the Opposition Benches)*—for it was not consistent with that religion to give up any right of the Pope without the consent of the Pope—therefore whatever shades of opinion there might be between himself and his colleagues upon other points, in this they were concurrent, that this was not the proper time for concession. In saying this he begged to be rightly understood: he had no knowledge, nor had he the presumption to know what the opinion of his Royal Master, whom he served, might be upon this question at a future period. For the present, that Royal Person had consented to accept his advice, and he had given it with a conscientious feeling of what he solemnly believed to be [illegible]—but whenever he should think that advice not for the benefit of the country—when he should feel himself inclined to dismiss him from the station which he now had the honour to hold, he should make his bow, retiring out of office with the same gratitude and the same respectful deference for the distinguished favours he had received, as if he were entering into office. *(Hear, hear!)* Why he was retained as Minister might seem to some a matter of surprize, when they recollected the letter addressed to him by His Royal Highness at the commencement of the Regency. However painful that letter might be from its frankness, yet it was gratifying because clear and explicit upon points where explicitness was desirable. If, however, his Royal Highness had seen, during the time that had elapsed, services performed by that Administration useful to the country; if during that period of unexampled splendour in our military achievements, considering the time in which they were performed, he had seen cause to repose his confidence in us, who could accuse him of insincerity when he had the glorious magnanimity to declare, at the end of that period, that he could not consent to dismiss those from their situations who had thus conducted themselves? With regard to the objects with which the Honorable Baronet introduced his motion, he hoped to be excused from entering into them, not because they had not been well advanced or supported, but because they had not seem to require any reply. He would refer the Honorable Baronet to past events as a reply to some of them, and to future ones for a reply to others.—*(Loud cries of hear, hear.)*

Mr. Canning, on this occasion, must do his duty, and differ from Ministers.

After a few words from Sir Thomas Turton, the House divided, and the numbers were—

Ayes - - 136——Noes - - 209

Adjourned at a quarter past three.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Mr. Hutchinson postponed his motion for the repeal of the Union until Tuesday, April 28.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATION.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. deceased, late Deputy Register of the Supreme Court, having been granted by the Honourable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, of Madras. All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to state their claims pay their debts, and deliver up the property without delay.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *17th July*, 1812.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of DANIEL JOHNSON, of Madras Undertaker, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side thereof, to Messrs. MARK DUNHILL, MATTHEW READ, and LEWIS DE SENA, Executors named therein. all persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts and deliver up the property to the said Executors at Madras.

MADRAS, *10th July*, 1812.

CIVIL FUND.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the CIVIL FUND will be held at the BOARD of TRADE OFFICE, on Wednesday the 5th of August next, at 11 o'clock.

The SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency are requested to attend.

J. BABINGTON,
SECRETARY.

A CARD.

THE MANAGERS of the PLAY for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Sailors and Soldiers who fell at Java, think it correct to inform the Subscribers that their warmest thanks are due to Mr. Charles Battle, for his laborious and unremitting exertions rendered on that occasion, which commenced with the undertaking, and did not cease until the accounts were finally closed and delivered over to the Trustees.

From Mr. Battle's knowledge of Dramatic requisites it is only justice to him to add his assistance in that department was invaluable and tended materially to the success of the performance.

The Managers avail themselves of the present opportunity to return their acknowledgements to Mr. John Collins for the able and masterly style in which the New Scene was executed.

MADRAS, *July* 18, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK and Co. having liberated Mr. JAMES THACKER, from the charge of their concern at Trichinopoly, on the 1st of June last, they request the favor of those Gentlemen who stand indebted to either of the late firms of THOMAS JONES & Co. or JAMES THACKER and Co. not to pay any more money on their different accounts to Mr. JAMES THACKER, as he is no longer authorized to receive it— They further beg leave to say, they shall feel themselves particularly obliged by an early payment of such debts as may be due the before mentioned firms, which Mr. LEWIS GRIFFITHS at Trichinopoly, will grant a receipt for.

MADRAS, *July* 18, 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. L. De Sena,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has Succeeded the late MR. DANIEL JOHNSON in the Undertaking Business.

All Orders will be duly received and executed in the most expeditious manner.

LEWIS DE SENA, has been an Assistant to the late MR. JOHNSON for upwards of Eighteen Years, and he hopes that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction in the execution of such Orders with which he may be favored.

N. B. All orders it is requested, may be sent to the former Coffin Godown.

MADRAS, *13th July*, 1812.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

MR. THOMAS DALTON and MR. JAMES PLUNKETT will on the 1st of August next, at Batavia, open a HOUSE of GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION, at the Bengal Rates, under the Firm of

DALTON, PLUNKETT and Co.

The Circular Letters from which Firm, will in due time be forwarded.

MADRAS, *1st July*, 1812.

THE CREDITORS of the late FIRM of Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURNTON and Co. are requested to meet at the Office of the TRUSTEES, on Saturday next, the 25th Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to consider of such matters as shall be submitted to them.

J. TULLOH,
G. M. KNOX,
TRUSTEES.

MADRAS, July 18, 1812.

ERNST STADGE,

TAILOR
AND
LADIES
HABIT MAKER,
LATE FOREMAN
TO
MR. WARWICK;

BEGS leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a House in Fort St. George, near Messrs HUNTER and HAY'S Office, where all orders in his profession will be thankfully received, and executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

T. Hurst and Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Ladies, that to-morrow Tuesday, they will expose for sale, a Fashionable assortment of Haberdashery, brought out by Captain T. H. Harris, on the H. C. Ship Prince Regent, consisting chiefly of Fancy Colored Satins, plain and twill'd Sarcenets, Crapes, Velvets, Nets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Ribbons, Fine Gimp and other Trimmings, Straw and Chip Hats, Artificial Flowers, Lace Cap Pieces, Scotch Cambrics, plain, white, mourning & garden Fans, Combs, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.

BEACH, *20th July*, 1812.

EUROPE
CHINTZ,

A LARGE and very Elegant Assortment, landed from the Honorable Company's Ship EARL ST. VINCENT, is exposed for Sale, by THOMAS HURST and Co.

BEACH, *20th July*, 1812.

EUROPE
SNUFF,

JUST landed from the Honorable Company's Ship EARL ST. VINCENT, is exposed for Sale, by THOMAS HURST and Co. also a Box of BLACK BEAVER HATS, from BICKNELL, and of Black and Colored, CHIP HATS.

BEACH, *20th July*, 1812.

AN Easy GRAMMER of SACRED HISTORY, containing the principal Events recorded in the NEW and OLD TESTAMENT, by MARY ANN RUNDALL.

A few Copies of the above are just received for Sale by THOMAS HURST and Co.

BEACH, JULY 20, 1812.

SOME Elegant CUT GLASS WARE, just landed from the PRINCE REGENT, will be exposed for Sale, This-Day, by THOMAS HURST and Co.

BEACH, JULY 20, 1812.

T. NAGAPAH,

HAS received some very excellent OLD MADEIRA WINE, from the House of SCOTT and Co. which he is authorised to sell at the low rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Pagodas per dozen, for ready money.

MADRAS, *July* 18, 1812

DIAMOND PEARL
AND
Fancy Jewellery.

MESSIEURS

GORDON, ALLAN & MAI[illegible]

HAVE the pleasure of informing the P[illegible] lic, that they have received their An[illegible] al Supply of the above Articles, comprising [illegible] most every Ornament of that description [illegible] common use, the whole of which has been [illegible] up by the first Working Jewellers in Lond[illegible] and form a general Selection of the most fas[illegible] onable Articles in that line.

G. A. and M. have also received a small [illegible] sortment of Europe Plate and Plated Ware, [illegible] mongst the former are a few richly Ornamen[illegible] ed Vases, which they beg leave to recomme[illegible] to the Gentlemen of the Turf as particula[illegible] calculated for Racing Cups; the Plated W[illegible] principally consists of Tea and Coffee Po[illegible] Bread Baskets, Cruet Stands, Tumblers a[illegible] Toast Racks.

G. A. and M. also beg to recommend th[illegible] Stock of Watches, and a few Eight Day Cloc[illegible] in solid Mahogany Cases, which they can wa[illegible] rant as good Timekeepers.

FORT ST. GEORGE, JULY 21, 1[illegible]

T. NAGAPAH,

BEGS leave to inform the LADIES a[illegible] GENTLEMEN of the SETTLEMENT, that [illegible] has opened a

Commission Ware-House,

in Yerra Bauly Chitty Street, No 25, ne[illegible] Door to the Office of the late Messrs. HARING[illegible] TON and CO. where he will receive Goods f[illegible] Sale on Commission, upon very moderat[illegible] terms, and good Securities tendered if requi[illegible] ed; he trusts, from the unremitted attentio[illegible] and punctuality on his part to afford satisfact[illegible] on to the Public, will meet with their encouragement and support.

He takes this opportunity of informing th[illegible] Public, that he has now for Sale, the followin[illegible] Articles, upon very moderate Prices, but f[illegible] ready Money.

Europe Chintz of different patterns,—Bengal Muslins;—Ditto Gown Pieces,—Dit[illegible] Handkerchiefs and Neck Cloths,—Jamdana[illegible] —Doorias,—Charconah,—Broad Nankeen,— First sort Sugar Candy,—Bengal Canvas;— China Ware,—Tar,—Arnee Muslin, and Pur[illegible] jum Cloths.

MADRAS, *30th June*, 181[illegible]

T. NAGAPAH,

MOST respectfully begs leave to infor[illegible] the Public that he intends Establishi[illegible] on the 1st of August next,

AN AUCTION ROOM;

and that he will receive Articles of every d[illegible] cription from those who may favor him f[illegible] Public Sale, at the usual terms and rates [illegible] Commission charged by the other Auctionee[illegible]

T. Nagapah trusts from the strict attenti[illegible] on his part in the due discharge of his duty [illegible] afford satisfaction to the Public that he w[illegible] meet with encouragement and support fr[illegible] them.

MADRAS, 18th July, 1812

T. NAGAPAH,

HAS much pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he has just received from one of the Ships in the roads, a small Invoice of the best Hosery from Morris and Henderson, and which he recommends to the Public, as he has been authorised to sell them for ready money at the following reduced Prices, Viz.

Men's Extra Hose,	at 11	Pags.	per	Dozen
,, Best ditto,	at 10		,,	ditto
,, Superfine ditto,	at 9		,,	ditto
,, Best half Hose,	at 5		,,	ditto
,, Superf. do. do.	at $4\frac{1}{2}$		,,	ditto
,, Half Hose,	at 4		,,	ditto,
,, Double Cap,	at 6		,,	ditto,
,, Single ditto,	at 4		,,	ditto,
,, Supf. Cot. Gloves,	at 4		,,	ditto,
Ladies Extra Hose,	at 11		,,	ditto,
,, Best ditto,	at 10		,,	ditto,
,, Superfine ditto,	at 9		,,	ditto,

Men's best fashionable Black Round Hats at 4 Pagodas each.

MADRAS, 14th July, 1812.

T. NAGAPAH,

HAS also received for sale on Commission, some Trichinopoly Bandy Harness, with best Plated Mountings at 13 Pagodas each,— Excellent Brandy, in quarts, at 12 Pagodas per dozen,—a set of Hindoostan's History, 3 vols. 10 Pagodas.

MADRAS, *July* 14, 1812

BOMBAY
TOWN HALL
LOTTERY,

ESTABLISHED BY

[illegible] Hon. the Governor in Council.

[illegible] SCHEME of which was published [illegible] the MADRAS GOVERNMENT GA[illegible] of the 16th Instant.

[illegible] ETS in the above LOTTERY at Thir[illegible] das each, may be had [illegible] plication at [illegible] ce of Messieurs COLT, HART and [illegible] N.

Madras, 17th July, 1812.

[illegible] LES BY AUCTION.

[illegible] BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
[illegible] OBBIN & SUTHERLAND,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
[illegible] THURSDAY next, the 23d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

[illegible] LLECTION of valuable BOOKS, the [illegible] iculars of which will appear in to[illegible] Circulator, and hand bills published.

[illegible] E SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
[illegible] BBIN & SUTHERLAND,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
[illegible] HURSDAY next, the 23d Instant,
[illegible] he following Articles,
[illegible] will positively be sold without reserve,
[illegible] THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
VIZ.

[illegible] Japan'd Paper Boxes of sizes,—one [illegible] Dressing Box,—one ditto Cash ditto, [illegible] peaking Trumpets,—six Green Paint[illegible] kes,—one Writing Table,—a quanti[illegible] Mounted and Plain Walking Sticks, [illegible] of Currants,—one Hookah,—a Box [illegible] Glass, 16 by 10 inches,

[illegible] FTER WHICH WILL BE SOLD,

[illegible] quantity of BRANDY, in dozen and [illegible] s of Gin.

[illegible] E SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
[illegible] BBIN & SUTHERLAND,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
[illegible] URSDAY next, the 23d Instant,
[illegible] RDER TO CLOSE A CONCERN
[illegible] h must be sold to the highest Bidde[illegible]
[illegible] he following Articles,
VIZ.

[illegible] ett of large Mahogany Dining Ta[illegible] —one large Cheval Swing Glass,— [illegible] Blackwood Almira,—thirteen Arm [illegible] ne Camphirewood Almira and six [illegible] s Guns, and sundry other Articles.

[illegible] LE POSTPONED.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 22d [illegible] tant, till SATURDAY, the 25th Instant.

[illegible] E SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

[illegible] John Branson,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
[illegible] ATURDAY next, the 25th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

[illegible] ozen of Lavender Water,—a few Eu[illegible] made Gowns,—a few dozen of Silk [illegible] d Mitts,—Six Floor Cloths.

AND SUNDRY OTHER
ARTICLES,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A finger Organ and a Hand Organ, with thre[illegible] Barrels, each ten Tunes.

T. NAGAPA[illegible]

HAS for sale, a New Directory, [illegible] East Indies, containing general [illegible] ticular Charts of the Oceans, Seas, [illegible] Coasts, Islands, Capes, Gulfs, Bays, H[illegible] Rocks, Sands, Soundings, &c. &c. [illegible] Pagodas.

AND ALSO

A New Nautical Directory, for [illegible] India, and China Navigation, togeth[illegible] short account of a passage from C[illegible] one Day and Night Spying Glass, Pri[illegible] godas.

MADRAS, *July* [illegible]

MADRAS,—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER, who will pay attention t[illegible] and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order, that this irregularity may be prevented i[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. I. Wednesday, July 22, 1812. No. 42.

MADRAS.

On Saturday last, arrived Schooner Little William, Captain J. Barker, from Trincomalie, left 15th July.

Arrived Cutter Tryal, Captain A. Silvester, from Columbo, left 9th July.

LONDON,—February 24, 1812.

From Catalonia, there is a long report from General Decaen, in which he says, that having been informed the enemy had assembled the greatest part of his forces in the vicinity of Tarragona, and, with the assistance of the English, intended to insult that fortress, he marched against and defeated them, with the loss of 2,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and all their artillery.

At a late Court, says a Boston Paper of the 24th ult. in Philadelphia there were com- plaints of women, that their husbands refused or neglected to maintain them. In these cases, orders were issued for the *seizure of the men's estates, and their delivery to the women!!*

The following anecdote has been repeated to us: we do not vouch for its authenticity, though we received it through a pon:— which, we believe, may be depended reside "Mons. L—B—, who, with his family fiden- in the neighbourhood of W—, sent a conform- tial servant to one of his tradesmen and sent to his house, directed for 'prei would be ch, as it would contain jewels, &c. of considerable value, was requested to be left until called for. When the box arrived, the tradesman thought it most prudent to inform Col ——, who with the family, of the circumstance; and upon the being box opened, not jewels, but letters, partly in French, and partly in cypher, were found to be the contents; the whole of which, we understand, have been forwarded to Government."—*Birmingham Commercial Herald.*

"Ships in Cadiz Am. this date are—Revenge, 74, Rear-Ad Legge. Captain Nash; Alfred, 74, Capt. Horton; Stately, 64, Capt. Dickson; St. Alban's, 64, Capt. Grant, Ganymede, Capt. Purvis; Hound bomb, Capt. Squires; Volcano bomb, Capt Griffith Columbine, 18, Capt. Muddle; Charger ar- brig, Lieut. Askew; Desperate, Lieu en- kins; Fearless, Lieut. Basden; Basalisk un- brig, Lieut. French; 1st Division un- boats, Capt. Carroll; 2d ditto, Capt. T oss.

"The Encounter, Lieut. Talbot, cruising off Rota; the Reboff mortar-brig, cut. Jones, off Chipiona; the Tuscan, Capt. ones, is stationed in the river Guadiana, off town of Ayamonte; the Thunder and Etna bombs are repairing at Gibraltar; and, by late ac- counts from thence, we learn that the is and Edinburgh passed through the Gut, n- out having any communication with our ship- ping at anchor in Gibraltar."

"Sir James Fellowes, the Physician the Forces, arrived here on Wednesday in the Ganymede, The Comus, and a Store-ship, ed by here on the 26th; sent their letters for Ca- diz in by the Onyx.

"The Regency of Spain have, by their act of the 31st ult. positively forbid the supply of any of those places that are in the vicinity of the French troops, with grain, or any species of provisions.

"Don Cayetano Valdes is now Admiral and Commander-in-Chief in this Bay, in consequence of Adm. Villavicenzia, the popular Governor of Cadiz, having been appointed one of the New Regency.

Adm. Stopford has shifted 64, at the Scipion, 74, to the Lion, her passage ing- and the former ship is Capt. Henry Heat e. land, commanded bysubmitting the Navy ati- Mr. Yorke, in House of Commons, last ght, mates to the H situation of the Chaplains he alluded to the salary was so inadequate that men could be found willing to fill ons. in fact, for the immense n in commission, there were only 39 Chaplains. Schoolmasters had diminished in the same proportion, and he was sure the House would feel the necessity of giving instruction, not only to the numerous boys on board our vessels, but also to extend that instruction to the men as far as the nature of the service will allow it. It was, in consequence, intended to apply 30,000*l.* to the encouragement of those two meritorious classes of men—it was intended to make their situation respectable while in actual service, and also to make a suitable provision for them after a certain time. It was intended that the pay of Chaplains should be 215*l.* Schoolmasters would naturally expect equal profits on sea as on land; and it was proposed to make them such allowances as would, with the contributions of the young Gentlemen, amount to 265*l.* per annum. Chaplains, after eight years of service at sea, or ten years on board guardships, would be entitled to 5s. per day, unless appointed to the ecclesiastical situations attached to Marine Establishments, and which should be exclusively reserved for them.

LONDON,—Saturday, Fe ..2, 1812

..AM RIOTS.

... 20th instant the House of Commons passed a Bill for making the crime of *Frame Breaking* punishable with *Death*, instead of *Transportation*, as it was before. Upon this occasion some very interesting observations were made; and, as the subject is of the greatest importance, I shall insert them here, as I find them reported in the Morning Chronicle, where the Debates are most fully and correctly given. I look upon this subject as one of very great consequence. There had been a motion made for previous inquiry into the *cause* of the violences, committed in Nottinghamshire; but this motion was rejected; and the Bill was finally passed as above-mentioned. I have no room for adding any remarks of my own; but I beg the reader to peruse carefully those which were made by the members upon this occasion.

Mr. Hutchinson said, that he would be the last man in that House to defend or justify the outrages against which this Bill had been provided; but it was a material point to ascertain, before this Bill passed into a law, whether it could have the desired effect of putting a stop to these outrages. He did not think it could—and he was fortified in that opinion by the frank declaration of the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Ryder), who had, in introducing the Bill into that House, protested against pledging himself to the ultimate success of his own measure. *(Hear!)* After so strange, but so explicit an avowal on the part of the originator of the Bill, he thought it became the House to be cautious of adding to the pile of their penal laws, one of which they only could certain, that it might take away men's lives without at all restraining their offences. The law which had been the professed model of the present Bill, made the offence of frame-breaking a transportable felony—the penalty, however was departed from, and the offence made a capital felony.—The reason for this change did not appear. It had been said that under the former Act no persons could be brought to discover. If it had been so difficult to get witnesses to prosecute to conviction, when the offence was only transportable, would it be less so under the present Act, when the conviction affected life? He thought rather that this very alteration would enhance the difficulty it was intended to obviate. But they had not merely the authority of the Right Hon. Secretary against his own measure—they had that of the Minister himself, who had expressed his apprehensions that this offence had not yet reached its height—that it might yet proceed to an alarming extent, and reach perhaps throughout a great part of the manufacturing system of the country. If the evil now to be provided against was so to encrease, even under the operation of this Statute why enact it at all? They were not pledged to this particular Act. Why not look anxiously for some better remedy? For surely Gentlemen would not contend, that that which could do nothing was the best possible remedy the case admitted of.—What has been the immediate cause of these outrages? Distress perhaps unparalleled. Did not this involve a consideration that bound them to reflect upon the measures that had created that distress? Why not then first inquire into the causes of that distress? If they had been pursuing a system which, in its consequences, threatened the people with beggary and want, it was their bounden duty to stop, and change that system before they sent out an Act to hang up the people for outrages into which their own maladministration had driven them. They had no right to be so very keen and prompt in punishing the madness which they themselves may have occasioned. They had been called upon to be firm—let them be firm in resisting the outrages of the lawless, but pertinacious obstinacy in resisting the complaints firmness; ressed people, was no path. Shewing, where was it according to thinking an ineffectual shew of firmness—in doing that which could do nothing? Will this Act do away the unparalleled distress that has provoked, and must continue to provoke, these outrages? And if it did not, why not try to trace that distress to its true cause, and remedy that cause? but mark the inconsistency of Ministers, who admitted and denied the existence and extent of that distress, according as such admission or denial was meant to square with the topic then to be disposed of. If the efficacy of the Orders in Council was impeached, instantly this distress became comparative commercial prosperity. The trade of the enemy was annihilated, and ours was progressively prosperous; but when the House was to be called upon for another penal statute, and when the unprecedented distresses of the people were attempted to be traced to their natural source—the unprecedented errors of the Government—then indeed the extent of the calamity was admitted and ascribed to the wide and heavy operation of those decrees which they had been told, the orders in Council had rendered altogether nugatory and futile. Could the people think them sincere in their professions to relieve their pressures when they found them thus sporting with their distresses? An allusion had been made to that part of the Jewish law which condemned children who rebelled against their parents, to be taken without the gates of the city and there stoned to death—but were there no obligations on the part of the parent? If the parents profligately and desperately consumed the substance of their children, deprived them of their birth right, and all means of living, were children so abused bound by all those strong ties of tenderness and piety which connect those sacred relationships in ordinary life? He, for his part, was shocked to see such total indifference on the part of Ministers to the sufferings of this class of their miserable fellow subjects; in the name of those sufferings he called for inquiry into the causes of them. They were bound to know what those people suffered before they could ascertain the amount of that criminality which their miseries had extorted, and which they were now going to punish with death. Was it the war? or the mode of carrying on the war? or were they to look at home for the fatal cause—was it to be traced to a total abandonment of all economy at home? If it was one of those, apply the remedy to the source, and do not begin by unnecessarily cutting off the extremities. After vaunting so much about the prosperity of the country, was this the comment put by Ministers upon it? They send out this Act to tell the people of their commercial prosperity—this first Act of what may yet be followed by a bloody code—an Act that professedly can neither remedy nor prevent, but hang the criminal without putting a stop to the crime. It was rather an inauspicious act for this new Administration to commence with. They begin their new Government of a new æra by adding to the capital crimes of the country, an offence arising out of the desperation of unexampled distresses—this, he must say, was rather an unfortunate beginning at so prosperous an æra for so unfortunate a set of Ministers! He asked if they had yet given the people one practical pledge of their sincerity in the cause of economical reform? They had been lately making enormous additions to their Civil Establishments, and since that they had again thrown back the Reversion Bill upon the discontents of the country. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr Herbert) had talked of the White Boy system in Ireland, and said, that if the Irish Parliament had not resorted to those vigorous measures which were proposed in the present instance that system might not have been put down. He (Mr. H.) could not help thinking this a most unfortunate allusion. The White Boys broke out in 1760—at that period, owing to a great dearth of cattle in consequence of a general murrain in the North of Europe, cattle in Ireland brought so high a price, that it became an object with many land-holders to turn their arable into pasture—a system that, by taking in all the commonage, operated in the most hard way upon the poor peasantry. This produced the insurrection denominated White Boys.

Mr. Courtney—Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to know if this be within order?

The Speaker—I hardly know how to answer that question. If it be within order, I am at a loss to discover how it is so (*hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hutchinson—The riots of the White Boys were adduced as analogous to those of the Frame Breakers. We were told that the same vigour which had checked the one would now be necessary to put down the other. I answer, first, that I admit the analogy, because both species of outrages originated in iniquitous grievances and hardships; and, secondly, that as the White Boys were put down by redress of their grievances, and not by the rigour of law, that according to the same analogy, you are bound to inquire into the grievances of the Frame Breakers, and to remedy them without delay, as the most effectual way of putting a stop to these outrages. *I know not, Sir, whether you can now perceive the applicability of my argument: or whether you are still at a loss to discover whether, in urging it, I am within the limits of order.* I repeat then that the vigour of the law failed in putting down the White Boys—that it will fail in putting down the Frame Breakers. But is it meant that the one should be the pure model of the other? Would you introduce the pitch cap, and the other memorable insignia of torture, so well known in Ireland, though not understood here? Would you introduce them into England!—The White Boy code was fit only for the meridian of Barbary, as it had, indeed, been well described by a most intelligent writer on the State of Ireland.—But look at this subject as you will, you are forced to the consideration of the cause—are any portion of the people of England given to wanton riots? was this the national character? was it the character of the manufacturing part of the country? were they not proverbially a grave, plodding, quiet, discreet sedate, business involved class of men? What but intolerable distress could drive such a class to lawless outrage; and if the distress was too great to be borne, the Legislature was bound to interpose some remedy, and not hang men because they could not suffer beyond human nature. I have now stated my objections to this measure, and condole with the new Minister that such should be the first act of this new æra of the flourishing state of the empire. The proofs of such national prosperity were unfortunately but too equivocal, if they were to be found only in such a measure as that which they are now about to pass, or in a rupture with America; or in the midst of such general peril, in the alarming discontents and alienation of the Irish people. *The man who can repose confidence in those Ministers who have brought the empire to such a state, is not only, in my opinion, incapable of forming a sane judgment, but would deserve, while he ranted about our national prosperity, to be hung up in a cage to the gaze of the starving multitudes in this country, and himself be made the sport of those, upon whose miseries he could pass so cruel a mockery.* If the Bill does pass without inquiry, I trust that the people of England will proceed to hold

constitutional meetings, and resort to every constitutional mode of redress. I hope that they will at length make that voice be heard within these walls which has had for so long a time such little influence upon our counsels.

Mr. Sinclair approved of the measure, being of opinion that it would conduce to prevent such offences in future. What had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hutchinson) he thought might come to be urged with more propriety when the House was called on to consider the State of the Nation.

Mr. Her[illegible]t said, he did not recommend the White Boy Code for adoption—he only recommended the adoption of a highly penal law.

Sir A. Piggott could not refrain, in this last stage of the Bill, from repeating his objections to it, being satisfied that it was a measure calculated to mislead the public, and at the same time to operate as no check upon the outrages sought to be corrected. He could not forbear expressing his astonishment that such acts as had lately been carried on for a series of months with impunity had not called out the inquisitorial power of that House, but that, instead of such an inquiry, an Act should be introduced, which was calculated for nothing but to mislead the public. If such Acts as those sought to be provided against, could be carried on without detection, what did the present Bill do to deter from the commission of them? *Increasing the degree of punishment only tended to add to the motives which now prevailed in favour of concealment, and to increase the reluctance to give testimony.* Did they not, however, by the present Bill furnish motives even for the commission of another crime of a still deeper dye? Did they not furnish persons already so well disciplined in the arts of concealment with a fresh motive, if detection [illegible] not otherwise be secured, *to cut off the* [illegible] *against them?* If in any one inst[illegible] must occurrence as this were to take [illegible] the House [illegible] feel that they had [illegible]gravated, instead of curing the evil?

Mr. Ryder had heard [illegible]thing against the Bill, but a repetition of arguments which had already been answered. He should not, therefore, at present, consume the time of the House. As to the last objection of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had just sat down it was equally applicable to every capital offence.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Feb. 25.

DROITS OF ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Brougham said, that preferences had been given to persons standing in the predicament of non-commissioned captors. Various sums had been given, and there was particularly an account of upwards of 260,000l. paid to Joseph Alcock, Esq for different frigates taken at the commencement of hostilities with Spain. There was also a sum of 54,000l. to various commanders, for vessels taken and carried into Cape Nichola Mole, without shewing on what account those sums were paid, more than saying that their conduct was laudable; nor was it in his opinion sufficient, that these accounts, amounting to nearly 320,000l. had received an audit at the Treasury. In other cases, such as the American claims, &c. Boards had been appointed to inquire; and on the reports of those Boards the Treasury had acted, but in this case no such satisfaction had been given. Lord Keith had received two sums of 20,000l. and 18,000l. for having detained a vessel at the Cape; for which actions had been brought, and heavy damages recovered against him. He then mentioned a case, where 25,000l. instead of being distributed to captors, had been paid into the hands of the Crown; and the persons, instead of being remunerated, had been saddled with expences to the amount of 1,700l.; and a merchant, whose name was Jacob, had been totally ruined. It appeared that the information in these instances had not been furnished to the Court's through the channel of *qui tam* informers,—of hunters after obsolete statutes for the purpose of reward,—but from a clergyman of the Church of England who had been rewarded with sums amounting altogether to 7,000l. The witnesses whom he had brought forward had been, one of them, convicted of perjury, the other whipped at the cart's tail; and yet one of these men had been rewarded with a gratuity of 87l. out of these droits. From the same proceeds Sir H. Popham had received twenty-one thousand pounds, though there was no perceivable distinction between his case, and that of Mr. Jacob, who had been ruined. The voyage was the same,—some tobacco had been smuggled in one case, some tea in the other; and the only difference that existed, was in favour of Mr. Jacob, who had been absent from his vessel, while Sir Home Popham was present in person on board his own ship.—The next grant was the sum of [illegible]932l. to Sir W. Scott, in consideration of his services in the business of the American condemnation.—This entry, he observed, was liable to a most hateful and pernicious perversion. The next class of cases comprised grants which, he contended, had not been merited by any naval services, viz. the payment of 2,700l. to Sir George Young; a similar sum to Lord Dunmore; and 1200l. to General Keppel. Another branch of cases consisted of grants, of which no account had been given: such was the payment of 376l. to Captain Spencer; 1300l. to another person; and 10,000l. to Mr. Burn and other Commissioners for Portuguese property. And here he must mention a circumstance which marked a strange partiality in the Government: he meant the grant of 210l. to two Turkish subjects, in compensation of certain injuries; while the petition of the Glasgow and Sheffield merchants had been utterly disregarded.—The last class of cases was that in which it was not pretended that there was any sort of connection between the persons to whom the sums were granted, and the funds whence they were derived.—His particular objection went to the grants made to the inferior branches of the Royal Family, to whom in one month an advance of 75,000l. had been paid from those proceeds. A Noble Friend who had been Chancellor in the last administration, and had proposed the addition of 6,000l. to their annual salaries, had, while the Bill was in a stage of progression, and nearly brought to its conclusion, given the sum of 6,000l. to the Duke of Kent. The Duke of York, too, whose large income, as Commander in Chief, had prevented the necessity of an increased annuity, had not long after received, from these very droits, the su[illegible] would close this part of [illegible]ssion of reg[illegible] which was an [illegible]mpled and universal pre[illegible] of unex[illegible] had not, like the rest of their [illegible] Princes consented to live within their incomes [illegible] was a situation in which economy, and eve[illegible] poverty would be meritorious. He lastly adverted to an instance of partial application of these funds. He stated the case of Captain Temple, who had been tried on a charge of murder, and acquitted to the general satisfaction of all parties. This Gentleman had received 700l to defray the expences of his suit; while Captain Tomlinson, an officer equally meritorious, who had been, and still was employed in the most important services, but who had lost 1,000l. by a malicious prosecution for forgery, in which he had been acquitted on the immediate opening of his case,—this officer, equally high in character with Captain Temple, could procure no sort of compensation for his severe expences. He should move that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the application of the various sums appropriated from the Droits of Admiralty, and to report the same to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that, as the papers already before the House were not charged with any inaccuracy or misstatement, he did not conceive that the House would think it necessary to go into a Committee on the bare representation of the Hon. Gentleman. As to the various cases which had been mentioned by the Hon. Gent. he saw nothing in them, to require the appointment of a Committee. The Hon. Gentleman had confessed himself ignorant of the details connected with them, and made that ignorance a ground for calling for information. He did not, however, think that the House ought to appoint a Committee of Inquiry merely because an Hon. Member was ignorant of the subject on which he was talking. He was afraid that his Hon. Friend was going too far in his reflections on the clerical character, and that he might appear to be throwing aspersions on the body generally, rather than speaking of the conduct of one individual. By the law of the land, it was a great offence for the Captain of a privateer or letter of marque not to employ the number of hands which they had contracted with Government to do at the time they received their letter of marque. By law, such Captain was liable to a penalty of 1000l. and 12 months imprisonment for such conduct; and, therefore, instead of being entitled to claim the value of the prize, he was in the situation of a culprit. The vessel taken became a Droit of Admiralty, as the Captain had not fulfilled his contract, and had no legal title to the prize. Under these circumstances, if a clergyman, or any other person, should give information of property belonging to the Crown, he could not see any reason why he should not have some reward. If the case had been directly the reverse, and no reward had been given to the clergyman who gave the information, but the vessel was given up to the captor, who had no legal title to it, he thought the advices of the Crown would be full as open to the Hon. Gentleman's censure. As to the grants which had been made to some of his Majesty's sons, and other Members of the Royal Family, he believed that the House would not feel disposed to institute any inquiry on that subject. Such grants had been very usual; and they were defended upon the principle of the right which the Crown had to make such grants out of a fund which belonged to it. He was ready to give the Hon. Gent. every possible information on every separate item, but saw no manner of occasion for the appointment of a Committee.

The question was put, and negatived without a division.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

We lay before our readers the following letter which has within these few days been received from an American Gentleman at Paris, by a Merchant of this city:—

"No condemnations of American vessels have, for some time p[illegible] Court of Prizes, under [illegible] Decrees.

"This however requ[illegible] The Emperor has creat[illegible] the direction specially o[illegible] factures. The Director-[illegible] has been appointed Min[illegible] are very extensive. Aff[illegible] pertained to the Bureau[illegible] Interior, are now unde[illegible] Count de Sussy (this [illegible] Court of Prizes is reduc[illegible] zero; it being little mo[illegible] Report to him.

"He makes the *fina*[illegible] mitted to the Emperor in his Council of Commerce; and as that may be favourable or unfavourable, his Majesty generally decides.

"You will at once perceive what a controuling power is thus vested in the Count de Sussy, and it may be imagined how much more facile it will be now for the captors to *negotiate*, than with the whole Members of a Court. When confiscation is ordered, it is in vain to attempt to [illegible] the fact only under which it has taken place sufferer.—Several vesse[illegible]ed to the unfortunate (part of them loaded with the p[illegible] the Baltic, the soil of the United States) were confisca[illegible] some months since; it was supposed under the allegation, that they could not enter the Baltic except under British convoy, so that they had, in some manner, relation with England. The Captains and Supercargoes were left, however, to guess at the cause of their confiscation.

"For my own part, I consider it as founded on the decided determination of Napoleon to prevent all kind of trade to and from Prussia and Russia. Whence else can proceed the great movements that have taken place for some months past, and are still going on, of French troops towards the North of Europe, but to shut the Baltic; and if the Emperor Alexander does not effectually adhere to the Continental System, Napoleon will of course declare war against him. Do not consider this as the dream of a person dazzled with the military splendour which encircles this astonishing man. He never loses sight for a moment, of his systematic plan to ruin your commercial resources, and to attain this, he regards neither friend nor foe. Pray communicate these my impressions to our friends in New York, for their guidance in Spring Adventures to Europe; many will be caught I doubt not.

"Berthier is to command the centre of the Grand Army; M'Donald the right, Ney the left wing; the Duke of Reggio will command the light corps."

IRELAND.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN, Feb. 21.

This day the long-pending causes of the Police Magistrates of the city of Dublin *versu*[illegible] Mr. John Magee, proprietor of *The Dubli*[illegible] *Evening Post*, came on to be tried.

Mr. Burrowes conducted the prosecution, [illegible] a criminal information for a libel, in the befo[illegible] named newspaper, intituled "Inefficiency [illegible] the Police."—The libel stated a number of o[illegible] rages to have been committed in Dubl[illegible] through the want of proper attention on [illegible] part of the Police,—that the Magistrates [illegible] ceived salaries of near 10,000l. a-year, of [illegible] public money, to which might be added, [illegible] sum of 40,000l. accruing from fines,—and [illegible] the watchmen would do their duty effectu[illegible] if the Magistrates bettered their condition, [illegible] attended to their own business.—It lik[illegible] styled them the *corregidors* of Dublin, who [illegible] ed money as much as the watchman in his [illegible] and were unwilling to give a fair pric[illegible] honesty. Mr. Magee had been remonst[illegible] with on the effects of this statement. H[illegible] knowledged he was the editor, but denie[illegible] specific knowledge of the contents of the ar[illegible] He said he knew the author, but woul[illegible] give him up. He further stated, that hi[illegible] had been stunned with complaints agains[illegible] Police. The Learned Counsel confe[illegible] the maxim, "*qui facit per alium, fac*[illegible] and asserted that such publicati[illegible] mischief to the liberty of the pres[illegible]

Mr. Go[illegible]d spoke fo[illegible] the defendant, replied t[illegible]y Mr. Bur[illegible]on.

The Chi[illegible] Justice, summed up at consi[illegible] ble length when the Jury retired, and [illegible] an hour a[illegible] an half's consultation, brough[illegible] a verdict—*Guilty of publishing, but withou*[illegible] *malicious intention.*

They were informed by the Court that a verdict could not be received; when the[illegible] tired a second time, and after remaining [illegible] ten minutes, returned with a verdict of—*Gui*[illegible]

A Gentleman, passing through Bursle[illegible] few days since, had his attention arrested [illegible] the agitation of an oak tree, from whence [illegible] acorns fell in showers. On approaching it, [illegible] observed eleven young pigs faring on the fr[illegible] whilst the mother sow, which had ascended [illegible] [illegible]g with her fore legs to an u[illegible] [illegible]d shook the lower with her left [illegible] [illegible] traveller expressed his surprize [illegible] [illegible]han passing, remarking, that [illegible] [illegible]f the animal had raised his opini[illegible] [illegible]tellect many degrees. "Aye," [illegible] "This be Tom Leigh's old s[illegible] [illegible]nade she be: but this be nothi[illegible] [illegible]Ve have an old woman in our coun[illegible] [illegible] live without eating, and a vo[illegible] [illegible]ho some toime or other must have [illegible] [illegible] needles, as she can lug 'em out [illegible]"

[illegible]ras Govt. Lotter[illegible]

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

[illegible]ECOND C[illegible]

[illegible] 1812.

[illegible]7618 a Prize of 10,000 Star Pagodas.

[illegible]246 3414 5932 Prizes of 100 Star Pa-godas each.

[illegible]zes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

35	126	199	692	355	893	95[illegible]
802	364	714	857	549	254	193[illegible]
1310	1498	1071	1408	1367	1458	1856
1090	1604	1612	1353	1641	1046	1439
1839	2859	2781	2143	2297	2370	2808
2461	2779	2613	2211	3323	3973	3884
3027	3146	3693	3119	3091	3005	3050
3557	4257	4327	4603	4045	4723	4575
4273	4699	4977	4507	4156	4891	4007
5988	5899	5652	5142	5230	5084	5340
5861	5246	5450	5238	5456	5361	5919
6079	6170	6941	6119	6483	6223	6799
6141	6138	6207	6793	6270	6940	7982
7653	7323	7802	7307	7919	7291	7260
7945	7889	7641	7284	8181	8541	8364
8013	8660	8604	8690	8561	8586.	

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, *July* 20, 1812.

[illegible]8761 a Prize of 2,500 Star Pagodas.

[illegible]440 8691 Prizes of 300 Star Pago[illegible] each.

[illegible]3259 3288 6711 8938 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

[illegible]izes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

79	427	795	144	850	593	182
445	307	536	832	672	248	377
1961	1420	1258	1838	1250	1713	1879
1464	2998	2517	2980	2211	22238	2637
[illegible]2713	2828	3550	3407	3249	3049	3225
[illegible]3 3286	3674	3010	3930	3850	3828	3528
[illegible]5 3367	4511	4481	4760	4854	4953	4643
[illegible]8 4451	4549	4821	4901	5351	5762	5156
[illegible] 5815	5101	5347	5394	5331	5938	5510
[illegible]942 5690	5797	5839	5139	5672	6296	6995
[illegible]530 6118	6102	6955	6816	7498	7096	7839
[illegible]930 7222	7545	7967	7983	7252	7714	7331
[illegible]278 8969	8150	8170	8337	8900	8654	8246
8917.						

SEVENTH

Calcutta [illegible]

WE[illegible]